# EUROPE.

The Feeling in France Over Bismarck's Threat of Retaliation.

#### SENTIMENT IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Consular Convention Between the German Empire and the United States.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF FISH.

English Opinions of the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Conference.

The German mail steamship Donal, Captain Ernst, from Bremen December 30, via Southampson January 2, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later mails than those brought by the

FRANCE.

Excitement in Paris Over Bismarck's Threat-How the Deputies Heard of It-The Govin the Army-Auother Bitter Pill for France to Swallow-Reported Interview With the Ex-Emperor—The Imperialists Confident. PABIS, Dec. 25, 1871.

The Christmas box which Prince Bismarck pre nted us with, in the note to Count Arnim, has pro weed two quite distinct effects, upon the mutual on and reaction of which must depend nearly the whole course of our politics for some time to The budget, the Orleans Princes, M. Ranc's affair, and even the transfer of assembly to Paris, are forgotten for a few days under the influence of two or three unceremoniously shaped sentences of the German Chancellor. "W ould be compelled to give effect to our demands by seizing and placing in security French hostages, even to have recourse to still gent measures. \* \* We the course of the negotiations We must. are still impending, into consideration not only the security that the peace condition will be fulfilled, but also the defensive strength of our position within the departments occupied by us." Such is the language of Prince notice, two vast and distinct parties, in which all the numberless small ones seem to be for the moent absorbed. These parties may be called the "intimidated" and the "Indignant." Let us begin with the latter, chiefly consisting of representatives

HOW THE DEPUTIES RECEIVED THE NEWS. As soon as the news of the Chancellor's despatch to Count Arnim became known several Deputies went to the Minister of Finances, as chief negotiator of the Treaty of Berlin (October 12), to ask whether the despatch was genuine, and whether it had been communicated to the government. The Minister answered that he was sorry to say it was only too true that Count Arnim had received and communicated the said dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. de Rémusat), and that the government did not think it proper to communicate the document to the Assembly, as being of "a too paintul and humanating nature." The Debuttes seemed to be satisfied with the motives which prompted M. Thiers to leave them in ignorance of the fact, and have now the satisfaction of becoming acquainted with the text of the document through the medium of the English and German press, which, among other compilmentary comment, reminds the French of an utterance of Prince Bismarck at the time of the diplomatic controversy with Austria in 1888. The Prince said on that occasion in Parlament: that Count Arnim had received and communicated

I am opposed to the practice of publishing diplomatic documents. I think it an exceptional procedure only to be resorted to on rare occasions. Whenever I so it a note that I have addressed to a foreign Court you may be sure that a compli-vation has arricen acrious enough to make me encours to scare the

The news of all this spread like an e The news of all this spread like an electric schock through the army of Paris, and Versalies was within a few hours crowded with superior officers coming to seek interviews with such Deputies and Ministers as they could catch hold of. Several of the generals declared their firm resignation of at once giving in their resignation should not the German Chancelor be answered in the same arrogant tone. The generals veron-Bellecourt and De Bellemare did actually give in their resignations, which have been subsequently withdrawn, consequent on the personal interference of M. finers and the Minister of War, both of whom asked the Generals to rehounce their intention in consideration of the fatal moral influence it would have.

the fatal moral induence it would have.

M. Thers exerted ail in seloquence to prove to the Generals that their very patriotism should compet them to remain quiet at present, since France was not ready to "afronier ane moncelle lutte save courir à de nouveaux mail-neurs." The General commanding the Infanterie de Marine managed to have a private interview with the Fresiden, and on leaving his room said in my presence to the officers assembled outside. "I felt my face was outrilling with rage when the had, pechaps, the right of sending us to be killed, but not that of dishonoring us. I added that the Infanterie of Marine was quite ready, materially as well as otherwise, to resume the campaign at present, but that I could not answer for the future if national honor snould be further allowed to be stained in this way." The General received the approbation of all those present.

WHAT WILL BE THE ULTIMATE RESULT.

I am yet unable to say what will be the ultimate practical result of this military domonstration, but so far is certail that M. Theres made the solemn particular results of this military domonstration, but so far is certail that M. Theres made the solemn particular results of the military domonstration, but so far is certail that M. Theres made the solemn particular that saked by tetagraph to see at once the Fresident. At the monagent i wile these he had already two interviews with M. Theres, and is believed to be appointed Minister of War, in room of General Classe, who is not by any means a lavorite with the aims.

An office of the health of the military and the desire to M. Thiers, and the opposite that Frince Bismarck would do all in his power to support M. Theres, and the opposite that Frince Bismarck would do all in his power to support M. Theres, and the opposite that the German Chancellor of less supposed that Frince Bismarck would do all in his power to support M. Theres, and the opposite the provide the serious provides and provide the provide the provide that the German Chancellor of less suppose

indicate, I will support him, and I promise to write publicly to my friends not to create for him any difficulty. The Duc d'Aumale will be with it? I believe that he will not, for he is surrounded by friends incapable of advising him or supporting aim in a great resolution. But remember well what I am about to say to von. If within six mouths the Duc d'Aumale be not President of the Republic, and if he should not re-establish the regime of 1802, France will come to fetch me, and—she will find me."

According to one of the "hangers on" at the Grand Hotel the Emperor has not waited to be tetched, but paid Paris a visit a lew nights since and had long conversations with several of his triends. The wish is father to the thought, the commissionaire who made the statement being a determined Bonapartist. Thousands desire to see the Emperor again in Paris, but none would wish him to make his appearance until everything is sale.

GERMANY.

Draft of a Consular Convention Between the Emperor of Germany and the United

REELIN Dec. 23, 1871. I have just been permitted to take a copy of the following document, which has been approved of and signed by the Federal Council of Germany. It will now be sent by the Hon. Mr. G. Bancroft to your government to await the ratification of the Senate of the United States:-

DRAFT OF A CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE

OF the United States:—

DRAFT OF A CONSELAR CONVENTION BRIWER THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES OF ARTICLE I.—Each of the high contracting parties agrees to regive from the other consuis generals, consuis, vice Consuis and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recumule such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other Power.

ART 2.—The consuls general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents shall be reciprocally received and recognized on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary excequator for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal, State or communal, judical, or executive, of the ports, cities and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the precognitive reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it was thought proper to do so.

ART 3.—The respective Consulas General, Vice Consula or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall cauge in the two countries all privileges, exemptions and immutalities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country of their reside, or engage in commerce, they are according to the same tarks of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax consular officers who official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who official income be subject to any tax. Consular to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country. Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents may piace over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings, the arms of their nation, with the proper macription, indicative of the office. And they may also hols the sing of their country on the consular adfinces, except in places where a legation of their country is established. They may also host their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ART. 5.—The consular archives shall be at all times involute, and under no presence whatever shall be local authorities be allowed to examine or weize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is enraged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure. The offices and dwellings of consular with each of the control of their consular officer is encountered them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ART, 6—In the event of the death, incapacity of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been make known to the respective authorities in

rticle 3.

ART. 8.—Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and lonsular Agents shall have the right to apply to the uthorities of the respective countries, whether televal or executive, within the extent of their Consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, r of international law; to ask information or said inthorities, and to address said authorities to the end

country.

B. To receive and verify unitateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement enered upon between citizens of their own country and citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they retact to property situated or to business to be transacted the territory of the nation to which the said Consular officers

he territory of the hatton to which the said consular observes.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public oblicials and in Courts of justice as legal documents or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other or the two countries.

ART. 10.—In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in

its officers of one or the other of the two countries.

Art. 18.—In case of the state of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentory executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested. The said Consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors until they are daily represented. Art. II. Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe keeping of goods and effects or every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who die either on board ship or on land during the voyage or in the port of destination.

Art. II.—Consuls generals, consuls, vice consuls and consular agents small be at liberty to go either in persor, or by 192, you board vessels of their nation admitted to entry, and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the simple papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to raw up manifests and the lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and charance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist mem as their interpreters or agents. The judicial authorities and Cusmination or search of merchant vessels without having given notice to be present. They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers of the nation to which the said vessel belongs, in order to enable the said consular follows of the nation to whom the non-appearance of the said officers or c

tion of justice. The notice to consuls, vice consuls or consular agents shall name the hour fixes for such proceeding, and upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives the case may be proceeded with in their absence of the consuls of their proceedings, and the consuls are seen as the proceedings of the consuls of the merchant vessels of their own nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind whice may arise, either at sea, for in port between the captains, officers and crew, and especially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority, federal, State or municipal, in Germany, or any federal State or municipal anihorities or courts in the United States shall, on any pretet, interfere in these differences except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessels are parties to the disturbance, Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient and to the consums, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons whose names are borne on the ship's articles and whom the may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested in writing to the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient and to the consums. Their release shall be granted only or the list of the crew, and soall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port at the disposal of the consuls, made in writing to the local authorities and particles and the granted only or the list of the crew, and soall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port at the disposal of the consuls, made in writing to the crew of shape-ol-war of merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having desertes ask all begreated to the persons of the consuls, the consuls of the many

chizens shall enjoy in termany, the same process and enjoy in termany, and remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchanges of the ratification, which shall be exchanged at .... within the period of .... months. In case neither party gives notice—twelve menths before the expiration of the said period of ten years—of its intention not to renew that convention it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Subjoined is the text of the Emperor Francis

the Reichsrath: -

HONORED GENTLEMEN OF THE TWO CHAMBERS :

the Reichsrath:—

In seeing you collected around my throne to respond to my summons and to accomplish conscientionsly your duty, at the commencement of a new period of constitutional isloors, I bid you welcome and address my imperial salutations to you. Animated by the desire to bring all the peoples of my empire to take an efficacions part in the common constitutional life, I have, at various times declared myself ready to favorably consider all their pretensions. But however disposed I may be to make, with the consent of the Chamber, the last concessions compatible with the unity of the State, I have nevertheless been unable to reestablish the desired interior peace. In referring the provinces, with fuelr pretensions, to the means indicated by the constitution, the Crown has safeguarded the rights of the State as a whole, and at the same time protected the special interests of the various realms.

My government, composed of men whom my confidence has chosen from among you, regards as its first duty to consult constitutional legal order, and to assure about the conscience of the various realms.

My government, composed of men whom my confidence has chosen from among you, regards as its first duty to consult constitutional legal order, and to assure about the world of the conscience of the various of the same of the conscience of the various of the conscience of the various of t

I recommend to the bapty we have been prosperly and it one of the most easental conditions of the prosperly and is one of the most easental conditions of the prosperly and process of society. The serious execution, accompanied at the same time by great discretion, of the law on popular schools, as well as the regulation of the universities, will form one of the most important tasks of my government. In consequence of the abrogation of the convention concluded with the Holy See certain voids have been produces the legislation on the relations between the Catholic than legislation on the relations between the Catholic than legislation of the serious seriou In consequence of the abrogation of the convention concluded with the Holy See certain voids have been produced
in the legislation on the relations between the Calchile
Church and the civil power. My government will lay bills
before you to the proposition of the continue with the continue with the continue with the proposition of the continue with zeal and terminate promptly and penal
procedure, criminal law, the correctional police, judicial organization and the institution of a public proceutor. But during the time required for the examination of so important a measure my government will
take steps to remedy everywhere the abuses that may occur,
and which may be corrected by isolated measures. Great
is the task you are called on to perform in concert with my

ed by my ancestors, of uniting the popula , and of thus completing a task which has most sacred in my heart, and for the happy which I implore the assistance of Heaven.

# FNGL AND.

The London Press on the Washington Trenty The London Times, of January 2, says that the object of this gigantic "case" is to make the losses inflicted on American commerce by the Alabama, the Sumter, the Nashville, the Florida, and others: and next, for the indirect losses be due to the operations of those vessels. These last consist in the national expenditure in the pursuit of those cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. the enhanced payments of insurance, and, finally, most portentous of all, the prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. It is stated that in the opening conference of the Joint High Commission the American Commissioners formally stated these demands, adding that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate had been made of the indirect losses-without preju dice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made. All these large and, we may say, boundless questions may be considered as before the arbitrators of Geneva. Now, we can quite understand that many well informed persons believe these claims not to be seriously made; that is, they do not believe that the American government has the intention of demanding from England an Indemnity which might almost rival in amount that which Prince Bismarck extorted from the French. which Prince Bismarck extorted from the French.
It is permissible to suppose that the United
States are anxious for a public acknowledgment
that the views they took of public duties during
the war, and the remonstrances they made, were
founded on reason. The Washington government,
as its agents admit, has not made an esumate of the
indirect losses, and possibly it would be satisfied
with such a moderate sum as would sufface to place
on record its success in a ten years' controversy.
But, in the face of a formal claim of this kind, we
cannot afford to let judgment go by default in

with such a moderate sum as would suffice to place on record its success in a ten years' controversy. But, in the face of a formal claim of this kind, we cannot afford to let judgment go by default in the expectation that the plaintiff will not demand substantial damages. If the United States government were to obtain the judgment of the artist ment were to obtain the judgment of the artist mayor of the principle of a full indemnity for the transfer of their commerce to the British dag and the prolongation of the war, and were then to bring forward a claim for a undred millions sterling, there would be no way to meet it except by entering into complicated matters of fact and inference; as, for instance, now much was lost to American sinpowners by the sale or temporary transfer of their ships, and how far the depreadions of the cruisers and the blockade-running of British adventurers did really lengthen the war.

The London retegraph, of the isi, thus treats the question:—The "case" is full of legal arguments, which we may salely commend to the care of Sir Koandell Talmer, our counsel, and to the fair lindgment of the arbitrators. After quoting several acts of Confederate employes in laverpool. Nassau and elsewhere, it is added, "If the tribunal hold that these operations are legitimate such decision will cause endless discussions and wars. If cruisers can be fitted out in a neutral port to prey on the commerce of friendly nations, then the United States will be relieved in the event of foreign wars from the difficulties they encounter in watching a long line of coast." This is not true. The Treaty of Washington did more than lay down rules to guide the deneva arbitrators; it last down rules to which cruisers, and beyong that they are more strictly bound not "to permit or saffer" their ports to be made the basis of hostile operations. The two governments "agine to observe these rules as between themselves in futore." So that here is a positive standard erected for future use, by which the conduct of England and

is a small matter compared with the fact that the basis of a clear understanding is firmly hild between the only two great maintime Powers. It is they alone that are likely to find themselves can barrassed by the conflict between national duties and the irrepressible energy of trading cilizens, ready to turn an nonest or even disconest penny, at any crisis of the world's affairs. Beyond this legislative victory, the treaty was valuable for so fring that those ties of kindred and commerce to which the American alvocates so oddly appears as a oasis for damages were not without influence on us. We have snown by the agreement a sincere desire to make up our diplomatic quarrel with our cousins, and to remove, so far as we can, all grounds of such disputes in years to come. Our satisfaction at these results is no more diminished by the singular statements and querulous tone of tine new document than our centent with our little island when a Yankee orator tells us, as a taunt, that his "nome is in the setting sun."

An English Pen Portrait of James Fisk, Jr .-A Prophecy-His Fall Not Par Distant. [From the London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 2.] Of an the questionable notorieties that New York as he is popularly called, unquestionably towers far above his fellows. The life, the character and idiosyncracies of this remarkable man well ment study; nor would it States or any other city than New York to produce

senda paragon as the "Prince of Eric." Many senda paragon as the "Prince of Eric." Many cently appeared on the other side of the Aulantic, and they have culminated in a "lafe of Jamae Pisk, Jr.; being a full and accurate narrative of all they have culminated in a "lafe of Jamae Pisk, Jr.; being a full and accurate narrative of all they have considered they have considered they have reas somewhat summar words at the commencement of a novel by Mr. Harrison Alinsworth, we may with the assurance of the summar words at the commencement of a novel by Mr. Harrison Alinsworth, we may with the sustainance of the summar words at the commencement of a novel by Mr. Harrison Alinsworth, we may will be a novel by Mr. Harrison Brighton, and they have been a summar will be conceived the summar will be considered they have been a summar will be connected they are the summar will be connected they will be connected they are the summar will be connected they will be connected they will be summar will be summar will be connected to will be summar will be sum

-Sir Charles Dilke is in Paris. -M. Vaperau is a member of the French Na-

tional Assembly.

—Bismarck has recently been confined to his bed with sickness.

—The Empress of Russia left Livadia on the morning of the 5th inst., on her nomeward journey to St. Petersburg.

—The Marquis of Bute has discharged the debt of \$975 on the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Liandat.

—The King of the Belgians has consented, it is said, to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which will be held in May next.

mext.

—The Queen has signified her approval of the appointment of Mr. R. D. Rusden as Vice Consul in Manchester for the United States of Colombia.

—General Trochu is awaiting the period when he will have a right to retire as a general, which will be three months hence, before tendering his resignation as a deputy and retiring completely into private life

private life

—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Germany, has lately been boar nunting in the Hanoverian lorest of Gochrde. Out of 160 boars started 13s have been killed, His Majesty having killed twenty-one.

—The Queen of Spain arrived in Paris from Lucerne, where she pussed forty-eight hours, on her way back from Municon. Her Majesty has been in state of great dejection since the death of her son-in-law. Fount Gaetan de Girgent.

The Printers' Present-Captain De Groot's Brouge-The Statue and Its Unveiling Next Wednesday-Sketch of the Original.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Nearly one hundred and sixty-six years ago the philosopher and statesman whose birth and death will be commemorated to-morrow in this city first saw the light in the city of Boston. There is a coincidence about the birth and the death of Benjamin Franklin that both events occurred January 17-the former in the year 1706 and the latter have had such varied fortune as he, and few have triumphed so grandly over adverse circumstances and attained to elevated positions whereby to command the respect and admiration of all coming cially dear to printers, and he is held in grate ful remembrance by millions on both sides of the Atlantic. While a mere lad of twelve years Franklin became apprenticed as a printer to his brother tion pushed him on to New York and then to Phila delphia, and subsequently, in 1824, to London, where he worked at his trade for two years. In the fall of 1726 he returned to America and set up business for himself in Philadelphia, and after a few years married and began to publish the Gazette and a very philosophic turn of mind and found time amid his multifarious duties to study abstract sciences. In 1747 he published his electrical theory, and five sears later he demonstrated the

a very philosophic turn of mind and found time amid his multifarious duties to study abstract sciences. In 1747 he published his electrical theory, and five years later he demonstrated the 1DENTITY OF LIGHTNING AND ELECTRICITY. by the well known kite experiment. In 1751 he was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, which, in those days of postage, meant the entire State of Pennsylvania. In 1757 he organized a militia regiment and was chosen its colonel, and he gave his interest and countenance to such organizations introughout the State. That same year he was sent to London by the Provincial Assembly to oppose the principle of taxation without representation—an injustice which some years later led to the war of the Kevolution and the consequent independence of the United Colonies. He remained in London until the winter of 1775, doing all he could to get the British Crown and Parliament toaccord simple justice to Americans. But all his efforts proved unavailing. He was violently attacked by the press and the Parliament of threat Britain, was stripped of his offices and offered bribes if he would adopt the imperial cause. But his integrity was of the uncompromising sort, and he left England, after warning her people that the colonies would never submit to be thus taxed and trodden down. The conduct of Britain in 1775 stands in striking contrast with the conduct and temper of her people in 1871. Now they are ready to submit to arbitration and to settle disputes with Americans amicably. But, perhaps, the most powerful reason for this change is found in the fact that

FORTY MILLIONS INSTEAD OF FOUR
millions now demand their rights and are able to enforce them.

In 1776 Franklin went to France and procured the conforce them.

for this change is found in the fact that FORTY MILLIONS INSTEAD OF FOUR millions now demand their rights and are able to enforce them.

In 1776 Frankin went to France and procured the help of that country for America and sent us the name and person of Lafayette, whose memory is linked with that of Washington in the minds and hearts of Americans. He remained in Europe until the conclusion of peace, and meantime he secured from Spain and Holland the recognition of the colonies and an alliance with them. He returned to Philadelphia in September, 1785, and two years later presided over the Convention which revised the federal constitution. He was foremost in every good work, and seemed to tive a most unselfish life. To him more than to any contemporary statesman of his time does the country owe the measure of inberty, the love of justice, truth and religion and the grand system of public education which it now enjoys. And it is but tardy justice to the memory of such a man which provides now, after his bones have been in the grave more than three-quarters of a century, a monument to his name and memory.

THE STATUE PEREF.

Is the gift of Captain Albert de Groot to the press and printers of New York. The statue is of brouze, 12 fpct 6 inches in length, and rest upon a granite pedestal 14 feet high and 9 feet square at the base. The corner stone was laid October 26, 1871, with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of a inrge concourse of peopls. The editors of the city have organized an association and provided the granite pedestal and the railing which surrounds it. The statue was put in its place a few days ago, and is now veiled with an American fag. At a meeting of the printers and publishers, head at the Astor House on the 4th mst., a general committee, invited guests and all the press and printers of New York are to meet at the too of Franklin's statue, in Printing House square, at which time the UNYEILING CEREMONES WILL EN HAD.

The platform will be occupied by representative members of the press and truted gue

1. Music by the band.
2. Prayer.
3. Presentation to the press and printers by Horace Greeley in behalf of Captain De Groot.
4. Acceptance in behalf of the press and printers by Charles C. Savage, of the Typographical Society.
5. Closing remarks by Rev. Dr. Prime, chairman of the General Committee.
6. Music by the band.
In the evening, at six o'clock sharp, a GRAND BANQUET

In the evening, at six o'clock sharp, a GRAND BANQUET will be served at Fourteenth street, Delmonico's, for which tickets can be had of the members of the committee. At the banquet it is expected that toasts will be responded to by Horace Greeley, who will speak to the toast of the evening, Captain Albert De Groot; William Culien Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, P. C. Baker, Charles A. Dana, Erastus Brooks, George William Curtis, Judge Shipman and William H. Huribut.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Vain Endeavor of a German Sailor to Disci bowel the Bronze Statue of Benjamin Franklin-Tremendous Excitement-Old Men Affected to Tears.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the

most exciting scenes, on a small scale, that has been witnessed for some time, even in this city of in-numerable sights and sensations, occurred in Printing House square. Some forty or fifty per-sons were loitering about in the vicinity of the formidable and alleged artistic proportions being obscured from the valgar gaze by the ample folds of a colossal specimen of our country's emblem. Some were discussing the grotesque appearance which Benjamin presents in his gaudy colored sack, comparing him to

comparing him to
A FIRST CLASS VAGRANT
from the lowest sium of the Sixth ward, while
others again spoke only of the man and the many
acts of his life which has endeared his memory to

from the lowest sium of the Sixth ward, while others again spoke only of the man and the many acts of his life which has endeared his memory to every true American. In the twinking of an eye, as it were, all their comparisons, speculations and comments were abruptly put an end to by the sudden appearance of a man who came dashing up Chatham square brandishing a long-bladed, glittering knife in his right hand and muttering something in German. Right for Benjamin he shaped his course, turning over two or three antique apple women and their stock of goods, upsetting a policeman and a go-cart of oranges, the Jewish castodian of which, despite his terror, swore in right royal Hebrew as he beheld with anguish a pack of urchins making off with his goiden first,

RAN POWN THERE OLD LADIES

who were returning from a shopping expedition to Grand street and the Bowery, and struck terror and dismay to the soul of everything save the statuster of anywhere within a hundred yards of his course. Bounding up to the railing which surrounds the pile of bronze, granite and ounting, he sprang upon it and theace to the second pediment, from which he could easily reach the statue, or, rather. Its covering, and then, with a savge yell, quite in keeping with the demoniac expression of his countenance, buried his murderous blade clean to the hill into the bowels of—the bunting. Again and again did he stab, with satanic fury and the blade of the kmile the already lifeless and manimate form of the great and good Frankin.

The excitement was now most intense. The signt of a man carving and dealing hercalean thrusts at the beloved form of America's greatest philosopher was enough to wring the stoutest neart, and, in the language of the poet, "draw lears from the great had good frankin."

And it had this effect upon several. Three old gentlemen, upon whose heads the frosts of at least suxy winters had fallen with such terrible effect as to leave the upper portion of their ranitums as destitute of all capillary embellishments as a billiard ba

throng, and levelled some half-dozen blows with his club at the lower extremities of the mirader, but with poor effect, as he snowed himself quite as expert at evading the baton as he was at stabbing bronze statues. Being reinforced by two other "boys in blue," the three made a grand rush at the culprit with cart wrungs, clubs and canes, and finally succeeded in bringing him down. He was now taken into custody and conveved to the station house, from which he was subsequently removed to The Tomes P. Lice Court, where Judge Hogan locked him up on a charge of insanity. Shortly afterward, while in conversation with the writer, he stated that his name was Deidrich Barr; that he was a German by birth and a sailor by occupation. As for disembowelling old Father Benjamin, nothing was further from his thoughts: he only wanted to have a look—a private view of the old gentleman—as he was going to sea in a few days and would proposily not have another opportunity. He acknowledged having drunk an inordinate amount of liquor, but thought by morning he would be in shipshape again. He said he was not more insane than was old Benjamin himself, but Mas "slightly" incorlated.

#### EX-COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY.

The Alleged Insanity of Mr. Connolly De nied by His Relatives- What His Two Sons-in-Law Say Regarding It.

Since the release of ex-Comptroller Connolly duced to \$500,000), he has been, for the most part, absent from the city, and rumors of various kinds have been circulated as to his whereabouts. One of these was current yesterday, and it apthe effect that Mr. Connoily had become insane, and that his relatives placed him in a private asylum not far from this city. In order to investigate the truth of this rumor a reporter was despatched from interview gentlemen holding such relations with Mr. Connoily as would enable them either to corroborate or deny the assertion as to that gentleman's reported insanity.

The HERALD representative first called on Hon. Robert C. Hutchings, a son-m-law of the ex-Comptroller and now

THE COUNTY SURROGATE. whom he found comfortably seated in his study, at

his residence, No. 48 West Thirty-eighth street. Having been most cordially received by the rotund Robert, the reporter introduced the subject which brought him thither-with what result the following account of the interview will snow:-REPORTER-I have been sent hither, Mr. Hutch-

ings, in order to ascertain whether or not there is any truth in the rumor now being circulated, and which, I suppose, has already reached you, that Mr. Connolly has become insane, and that he is now placed in a private asylum not far from this

Surrogate Hurchings-There is not a word of truth in it, I can assure you. It is simple rumor, groundless rumor, and nothing more.

REPORTER-I am very glad to hear you say so, Mr. Hutchings; but the purported facts appeared to be so generally believed by those who spoke of the matter, that the subject was geemed sufficiently important to warrant investigation. Surrogate HUTCHINGS-Certainly, the HERALD is

Surrogate HUTCHINGS—Certsinly, the Herald is right in refusing to take the thing on mere rumor. What do you suppose gave rise to the affair?

REPORTER—Really I am unable to say. It is always a difficult matter to trace a report of this character to its original source. In these exciting times one must expect to hear much that turns out to be unfounded in fact.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS—Where did you hear that Mr. Connolly now is?

REPORTER—In a private asylum at or near Garrison's, opposite West Point, on the North River.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS—Why, there is no private asylum there at all. There is one near Fishkill—Hammond's, you know—but none at any other place on the river. Of this, however, you may be assured, Mr. Connolly is not in an asylum. He is neither insance, nor is ne likely to be.

REPORTER—Mr. Connolly is not now in the city, though he is not far away; he can reach New York very easily.

REPORTER—His protracted absence from his home may have given rise to the rumor; most probably it did.

may have given rise to the rumor; most probably it did.

Surrogate Hutchings—Possibly so; but you may say that Mr. Connoily will be forthcoming whenever he is wanted. The fact is, he is simply taking.

A REST FROM PERSECTION.

So long as he remained at home he had not an hour's peace. Parties would call upon him alleging that they had the facts as to pretended plots gotten up for the purpose of running him, and these facts they desired to sell at prices ranging from \$1,000 downwards and upwards. He deemed it necessary to remain in seclusion and in quiet for a while, in order to get rid of these persecutors, for they were nothing else—regular "strikers." He used to go to Garrison's during the summer, and, I suppose, this fact being known, some of these strikers have set afloat the rumor of his oeing insane there. Mr. Connoily's bail, as you know, has been reduced; \$500,000 is the nominal amount, but his bondsmen represent milions. They are not afraid that he will either run away or that he will become insane, and nobody else need have any such apprehension. For the matter of that, though, allow me to say that Mr. Connoily has a right to go up to the Arctic Sea if he pleases. His bail is a bail for judgment to ablde the event of the suit against him, not for his appearance merely.

Refore the remainer indicate for felony, I

Merciv.

REPORTER—He has not been indited for felony,

of the Shit against him, not been indited for felony, I believe?

Surrogate Hutchings—No, for misdemeanor simply, and there is not a city officer who might not be indicted for the same thing—carelessness merely. That amounts to nothing, only a fine, if it be suistained. Mr. Connoily will be forthcoming when called for. His wile went to see him on Friday night; she knows where to find him, and she dont expect to find him insane either.

The interview here terminated and the reporter withdrew. Subsequently he called upon the excomptroiler's other south-law,

Wh. Joel Fithlan,

whom he found at his residence, at No. 42 Park avenue. Having mentioned the cause of his visit to Mr. Fithian, that genteman said:—

Mr. Fithian, that genteman said:—

Mr. Fithlan, for Connoily is just as sane a man as I am; you may depend upon it. His alleged insamity is all bosh and nonsense. He is simply keeping quiet because he needs rest; that is all; he was worried almost out of his life so long as he remained in the city.

REPORTER—I have been given to understand that he is not in the city now.

Mr. FITHIAN—No, he is neither in the city nor in an assium. He is not far away from New York. however, and will return hither whenever it may become necessary for him so to do. Probably he will be here within a few days. I shall take occasion to send him cown to the Heraldo office, and you can judge, then, for yourselves whether his speech or actions betoken insanity. The last time I saw him, and that was not very long ago, you may be sure, he was in as good health and spirits as he ever was, and there is no reason why he should not remain so.

Here the Reporter old Mr. Fithian good evening and took his departure.

Touching this matter of Mr. Connolly's sectusion, it may be well to state that another rumor, which gained credence a few days ago, to the effect that Mr. Connolly had left the country and had settled down on a coffee plantation in the West India slands, was mentioned to Mr. Hutchings and brought out from him a prompt and emphate d

## SANGUINARY ROW IN HOBOKEN.

Last evening a man named Thomas Bowe, employed on a building at the corner of Madison and Ferry streets, observed a young girl stealing a half and pursued ner into a tin store, kept by her father, corner of Grove street and Newark avenue. When the tinsmith was informed of his daughter's wickedness, he stoically remarked, "Ho, the poor which was stolen, when James Duffy (the tinsmith) which was stolen, when James Duffy (the tinsmith) remarked that it would be a difficult job, and accompanied his pithy dectaration with a sockdologer across Bowe's countenance. Bowe was nonplassed and made for the door, but Mrs. Duffy hastening to the seene bolied the door securely so that the intruder might be more fully convinced of the puglistic abilities of its immates. Mr. Duffy Jr., likewise arrived armed with an iron, with which he struck violently at Bowe. The woman grappied him by the vest, and all three feil upon him, beating him furiously about the head and chest. Bowe called upon men outside to break in the door and save him, but they declined to interfere. His colaborer, however, soon arrived, and the former succeeded in escaping through a glass door, cutting his hand severely in the attempt. He then procured the arrest of Duffy, who was subsequently locked up to await examination. Bowe's wounds were dressed by Dr. Benson, and they are of such a nature as to prevent him from working for some time.

## SMALLPOX IN BROKLYN.

There were fifty-nine cases of smallpox reported at the Brooklyn Health Office during the past week. port for the preceeding week. The vaccinations may given a good account of their stewardship. The number of people vaccinated last week was 10,680, and "the work goes bravely on." Dr. cocharms is judiant over the success of the sanitary measures in figuring the threatened epidemic. This is a slight decrease as compared with the re-